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## MANURES:—A PRIZE ESSAY.

By S. L. Dana.

Concluded.

### SECTION THIRTEENTH.

#### Manures composed chiefly of Mould.

These are of vegetable or animal origin. And first, of animal mould. Here we shall find, that we come, perhaps, better prepared to understand this part of our subject, than either of the preceding classes. We have explained the principles which enable us to understand why it is that animal and vegetable substances produce, by decay, identical matters. The only difference consists in the quantity of these matters. Let me here, reader, call to your remembrance, the facts we stated respecting the two classes of food, and the two classes of substances formed from that food by animals. A certain portion of that food contains none of that principle which forms ammonia. This portion of food makes fat. Another portion of food contains the substance which forms ammonia. This part of the food forms flesh and blood and the other parts of the body, skin, hair, feathers, bristles, wool, horns, hoofs, nails and claws, thaws and sinews. Now, when a body dies and decays, the mould which it forms will be rich manure, or poor manure, just in proportion as it contains more or less of the substances formed out of that portion of food which furnishes flesh and blood. The fat, therefore, in animal mould, plays a very inferior part to that acted by the flesh and blood. In a word, as I wish to dismiss the fatty matters from our present consideration, I may do this, reader, by stating to you, all that you need know, that in decay, fat forms chiefly carbonic acid. If, therefore, you call to mind what we have said about the action of that, you will see how fat acts in manure. But the flesh and blood, and the substances formed from it, give precisely the same things as vegetables do when they decay, that is, water, mould, and salts. The great difference between the decay of animal and vegetable matters, is this, that as the animal bodies are far richer in the substance, which forms ammonia, so they afford a richer source of manure. The animal body contains that element, in quantity enough, not only to fill the pores of its own mould, but also enough to impregnate a large quantity of mould from other sources. The vegetable body, on the contrary, contains scarcely enough ammonia to fill its own mould. Vegetables differ in the quantities of the elements of food, which can furnish flesh and blood, and hence these vegetables are best for manure, which furnish most ammonia. We have already remarked on the difference, in this respect, between, straws, grasses, and clover. But without going further into this comparison, which can have no other practical bearing, than to show you the immense difference in value, in animal and vegetable bodies, in forming manure, we may here resolve the subject into one great principle. The substance which forms flesh and blood, whether derived from plants or animals, alone forms ammonia during their decay, and the mould thence arising, is rich or poor manure, just in proportion as it contains the substance, fit to form flesh and blood. Starting from this principle, we find that animal substances, as flesh, fish, fowl, the body generally, including its various forms of covering, hair, wool, feathers, nails, hoofs, horns, claws, &c., afford, in the process of decay, about ten times more ammonia,

than the straws and grasses usually entering into the compost heap. The animal bodies give more volatile alkali, than their mould can contain.

It is given off in such quantity that decay is rapidly hastened. All the signs of putrefaction, therefore, rapidly take place. The quantity of mould being small, nothing holds the volatile parts, they escape and are lost. Now common sense and practical foresight have stepped in here, from time immemorial, and taught mankind the necessity and the utility of preventing the waste of the volatile and most valuable parts of the decaying animal substances, by covering them in with earth, soil, &c. These imbibe the escaping virtue or strength, and become rich and fertilizing. It remains to state, that every pound of animal carcass can impregnate ten pounds of vegetable mould; or, taking our arable soils as they usually occur, one pound of flesh, fish, blood, wool, horn, &c., can fertilize three hundred pounds of common loam. You will see, therefore, reader, how little you have now to learn of the necessity of saving everything in the shape of animal matters, and converting them to manure, by turning them into your compost heap. It is to be remarked, that the dry forms of animal substances undergo the process of decay when left to their own action very slowly. Wool, hair, flocks, horn-shavings, &c., or even leather chips and curriers' shavings, bear long exposure, and seem quite indestructible. They yet are rich in all the true virtue of manure. They want something to bring this out, to set them a working, to bring on fermentation. Well, on this head we may lay down two rules: the first is, that if buried among a heap of fermenting matter, that communicates a similar change to these dry, animal substances. This is slow work. The second rule is, that if these dry matters are buried in the soil among the roots of growing plants, then these act more powerfully than fermentation, and the dry substances are converted to manure, a speed which may be called quick, compared to the fermenting process. The practical lesson to be drawn from these differences of action between the fleshy and horny parts of animals is, that when you want a quick and short action of manure, to use the fleshy and fluid parts. Where you want a mere slow and permanent action, to commence and long last after the first is over, to use the dryer and harder parts. If now we turn to the other division of mould, that from vegetables, we find it lacking in the very thing which was superabundant in animal mould. That thing is volatile alkali. The great mass of vegetable mould is always impregnated, but always slightly charged with volatile alkali. There is not enough of the flesh and blood forming element in vegetables to hasten the decay into rich manure. Now here again not science, but practical common sense steps in, and did step in long ago, and as she taught mankind the necessity of adding soil or mould to the decaying animal matter, so here, to enrich vegetable mould, she teaches that animal matter, or that which is its representative, ALKALINE SALTS, must be added to vegetable mould, to make it active. It is not the mould alone which plants want. We have seen all along how nature provides a certain amount of salts in her virgin mould; we by cropping exhaust these faster, than the mould. We have tons of that, yet our fields are barren. They want, as has been explained, salts. And now, reader, having been brought by this course of reasoning to what would want, consider what tons and tons of useless mould you have in your swamp muck and peat bogs, your hassocks, and your turfy meadows. All these, foot upon foot in depth as they lie, are truly vegetable mould, in a greater or less degree of decay. If you dig this up, and expose it to the air, that itself sets it to work, decay is hastened, volatile matters escape, yea, ammonia, the master spirit among manures, is secretly forming and at

work, warming and sweetening the cold and sour muck. Without further preparation, practice confirms what theory teaches, that this process alone furnishes from these beds of vegetable mould, a very good manure. It is already highly charged with all the salts which a plant wants. But experience, doubtless led by the light of the good result of mixing mould with animal matter, to preserve its strength, has also reversed the practice, and taught the utility of adding to vegetable mould quickening salts; that is, either the volatile alkali, by composting the mould with stable manure, or alkali in the shape of ashes, or potash, or soda ash, or lime, or a mixture of these. In fact, whatever substance can by putrefaction give off volatile alkali, will and must, and does convert vegetable mould, of itself dead and inactive, into a quick and fertilizing manure.

If then, reader, you pause here a moment upon this fact, and then cast your view backward over the principles we have endeavored to impress on your memory, you will perceive that there is not, among all the classes and kinds of manure which we have shown you, one which may not be added, or, as is the phrase, composted with peat, meadow-mud, swamp-muck, or by whatever other name these great storehouses of vegetable matter are called. These are the true sources of abundant manure, to all whose stock of cattle, &c., is too small to give manure enough for the farmer's use. It is the farmer's business to make a choice, if he has any but Hobson's, of what substance, or mixture of substances he will use. We have shown him how small a portion of animal matter, one to ten, of pure mould, will impregnate that substance. Taking then a cord of swamp-muck, we shall find it contains in round numbers, about one thousand pounds of real dry vegetable mould. So that the carcass of an animal weighing one hundred pounds evenly and well mixed up with a cord of fresh-dug muck, will make a cord of manure, containing all the elements, and their amount too, of a cord of dung. But it is not from the carcasses of animals that the farmer expects to derive the quickening salts for his muck. This can be the source of that power only to the butchers, (what fat loads they all have!) or to the dwellers near the sea, where fish is plenty. A barrel of alewives, it is said, fertilizes a wagon-load of loam. The carcass of a horse converts and fertilizes five or six cords of swamp-muck. A cord of clear stable-dung changes two cords of this same muck into a manure as rich and durable as stable manure itself. These are all the results, reader, of actual practice. The explanation of the principle has only come in since the practice, and showed the how and the why of this action. But the merit of explaining this action, would be, is nothing, if it had not conducted one step further. The explanation of the principle of action of animal matters, animal manures of all kinds, whether solid or liquid, on muck or peat, has led chemistry to propose, where these cheap and common forms of quickening power are not to be had, to mix ashes, or potash, or soda ash with swamp-muck. Now, reader, this is not an idle, visionary, book-farming scheme. It is perhaps one of the few successful direct applications of chemistry to farming, which speaks out in defence of such book-farming, in tones and terms which bespeak your favorable consideration for the attempt which science is making to lend you, reader, a helping hand. This proposal, the offspring of science, has been carried out successfully by practical men in our own country, and has made its way abroad. Though this is not the place to give you the details of their results, you may rely upon the fact, that alkali and swamp-muck do form a manure, cord for cord, in all soils, equal to stable dung. Well now, after your patience in going over these pages, I hope you will find your reward in this statement. To be sure



it might have been said at once, and so have done with it, but I hoped, reader, and I am sure I have not been disappointed, that you like to dive a little into the reason of things, and felt that you had farmed too long by the rule of thumb, to be satisfied that it was the road either to improvement or profit. And so among your first attempts at improving your worn-out lands, always supposing you have not a barn-cellar, hogs, and swamp-muck, so aptly called by one of your self-made practical men, the "farmer's locomotive," I presume you may like to know the proportions in which you may mix swamp-muck and alkali. You can hardly go wrong here by using too much; the great danger is, you will use too little alkali. But calculating on the proportion of mould in fresh-dug swamp muck, or peat, it may be stated as a rule, grounded on the quantity of quickening power in a cord of stable manure, that every cord of swamp-muck requires eight bushels of common ashes, or thirty pounds of common potash, or twenty pounds of white or soda ash, to convert it into manure equal, cord for cord, to that from your stable. Dig up your peat in the fall, let it lay over winter to fall to powder, calculate your quantity when fresh dug, and allow nothing for shrinking in the spring; when your alkali is to be well mixed in with the mould, and, after shovelling over for a few weeks, use it as you would stable manure.

These quantities of ashes and alkali are the lowest which may be advised. Three or four times this amount may be used with advantage, but both the quantity of alkali and the number of loads per acre, must and will be determined by each for himself. It is a question of ways and means, rather than of practice. But supposing the smallest quantity of ashes or of alkali to be used which we have advised, then at least five cords of the compost should be used per acre. This may be applied to any soil, light or heavy. But there is another form of this same swamp-muck and alkali, which should be used only on light, loamy, sandy soils, to produce its greatest benefit, though even on heavy soils, if not very wet, it may be used with great advantage. This is a compost of one cord of spent ashes to three cords of swamp-muck. This is decidedly the best mixture which has yet been tried. We have in this all that mixture of various salts and mould which plants want, and both by the action of the mould and by that of the air, the alkali of the spent ashes, which no leaching would extract, is soon left loose, and produces all the effects of so much clear potash or soda.

I have thus, reader, given you a few of the ways by which you may convert your peat bogs and swamps into manure, when you have neither cattle nor hogs. I have not thought it worth while to go into this subject further and give you directions for lime and salt, or other matters which might be used. I have given you the most common, and those well known and at hand. All you want, then, to apply these principles of forming composts, is to give them that little attention which will enable you to understand them. And the rest must be left to your practical common sense, without some share of which, farming, like everything else, would be vanity and vexation of spirit.

I would here, reader, take my leave of you, and in the hope that we may again meet to have another talk. There are a great many other points relating to manure, which can be understood only after we have made ourselves somewhat acquainted with the chemistry of soil. Then, having explained that, before the full action of manure can be understood, we must proceed a step further, and consider what changes take place in growing crops, and the effects of these growing crops upon soil and manure. The quantity and kind of salts they extract, and how soil is exhausted. This would lead to the consideration of the quantity and kind of manure to be applied to different soils, and the value of different manures. But there is one other important matter belonging to our subject. Crops exhaust land, but fatten animals. Now this last properly belongs to that part of our subject relating to the changes occurring in vegetables, and their power of exhausting the soil. It will be seen, therefore, that the whole covers the ground called Agricultural Chemistry. This Essay is only its first part. If it meets your acceptance, I trust it may encourage its author to draw up its second part on soils, and its third part on the effect of crops on soil, and their value as food for animals.

#### CLOSE PLANTING OF CORN.

Mr. Breck.—In the N. E. Farmer, of the 12th inst., is published a communication by Mr. Allen, of Pembroke,

containing some strictures upon a communication of mine, published in the N. E. Farmer, of May 1st, on the close planting of corn.

Mr. Allen says, "we should be very careful to enumerate all the probable causes which were combined in producing the result. This we think L. B. has not satisfactorily done."

When I wrote the article, I weighed the subject in my own mind well, and came to the conclusion that there was but one cause that produced the result, viz: the "close planting." And after reading Mr. A's remarks, and with the very highest respect for his knowledge as a farmer, and zeal in the cause of agriculture, I see no reason to alter my opinion. The reasons upon which that opinion was founded I will now give; and the readers of your paper can judge whether those reasons were sufficient to form an opinion from.

Mr. A. says: "L. B. should have taken another piece of land of similar soil with that on which the first crop was raised, to have made a fair comparative experiment between his own manner of planting and that of Mr. Phelps, to which he refers." Now it so happened in 1842, that I had an acre and a half of land of similar soil, lying side by side, and only separated by a road three rods wide, planted about the same time, and at the same distance; but it had but 20 loads of manure per acre, while the other had at the rate of 40 loads per acre. The crop of corn upon the large piece was not more than half as large as upon the small piece.

In the spring of 1843, both pieces were manured alike, at the rate of 20 cartloads of stable, and 2 loads of compost manure per acre, and planted with the same kind of corn. The smaller piece was planted 2 feet by 2, three kernels in a hill; the hoeing and management through the season the same. The crop upon the large piece was more than 50 per cent. better, and that upon the close-planted piece more than 50 per cent. poorer than the previous year.

I think the experiment was such as to warrant me in the assertion, that I could conceive of no other reason but the close planting, for the difference in the yield of the two years, on the same piece. In respect to the quality of the soil, and preparation of the field, I would observe that Mr. Phinney, of Lexington, saw the crop on the 25th of August, 1842, and he thought it would yield at the rate of 80 bushels per acre, and observed that it was superior to any on his farm.

Mr. A. says—"Suppose he had planted precisely in the manner of the preceding year: would his harvest have been as large? Certainly not, even if he had manured somewhat more liberally." I am no advocate for planting the same land to corn year after year, but I cannot yet believe that any land well manured, can be so impoverished by one crop of corn, as not to produce as good or better the second year, if "manured somewhat more liberally" than the previous year; for repeated experiments of my own contradict this theory in toto.

I did not intend to censure Mr. Phelps' method, where the soil is so fertile as to produce 122 bushels of corn per acre, without manure of any kind, but I have never been so fortunate as to see a hundred bushels per acre, with the highest manuring and cultivation, on the best of land, in this section of the country. Nor have I ever seen corn planted "with the rows so wide apart that a New York wagon might be driven through without touching on either side"—and if any farmer shall so plant his corn from my "suggestion that close planting is wrong," I shall be very sorry indeed, and will most heartily join with Mr. Allen to censure such a course.

LEVI BARTLETT.

Warner, N. H. June 22d, 1844.

GREAT FARMING ON A SMALL SCALE.—The annexed account may seem at first flush to be actually marvellous. It is not, however, properly marvellous or miraculous, but yet in all respects admirable, encouraging, and most worthy of imitation by those who have the right kind of good sense to learn the lesson.

There is more information in the following letter from Mr. Atkins to the Genesee Farmer, than we sometimes meet with in two columns of essays. A man who can condense so much into so few lines is capable of turning every inch of ground, to some account; if he carries out the same degree of economy in his agricultural arrangements.—*Portsmouth Jour.*

SMALL PRODUCTIVE FARM.—I raised, the past year, from 30 acres of land, 700 bushels of potatoes, 80 bush-

els of barley, 25 bushels of beets, 15 bushels of wheat, 10 bushels of beans, 4 tons of mowed oats, 6 tons of English hay, 10 tons of meadow hay, 40 bushels of corn, 20 bushels of carrots, 75 chickens and turkeys, and a great variety of garden sauce.

I have killed one hog, weighing 390 lbs., made 400 lbs. of butter, kept three cows, a pair of oxen, two heifers, two steers, eight sheep, four hogs. I have been on the place but two years, and have laid six acres of land to grass; the land a clay loamy, easy to work. I have no convenience for my hogs to graze, neither do I believe it economy, for the extra manure that can be made by yarding them, will pay the extra feed. I mix lime with my compost, and plaster my corn, potatoes and grass. I sort my potatoes before sale, and by that means save half a peck per bushel, which would be loss to me if not sorted. Finally, I cook every thing I give my hogs, and feed warm and keep warm.

A. T. ATKINS.

We suspect that one secret of this admirable success, is in the fact, that besides cultivating in the most perfect style, such crops as were useful, Mr. Atkins took good care not to cultivate any useless crops—that is, he did not cultivate any weeds. If we are not greatly mistaken, it is a common sight to see on tillage lands, from which the harvest has just been gathered, a greater amount of weeds left on the ground—greater in bulk and in weight—than the whole of the crop of grain or roots that has been taken off.

Farming so slovenly as this cannot be profitable, until farmers can support their families and stock on weed; then, it will do very well. The obvious reason why the weeds thus take the place of the crop, is, that the cultivator has not time enough, to keep his land clean, and that simply because he has too much land. The thirty acres of Mr. Atkins', tells the story.—*Portland Advertiser.*

#### THE APPLE TREE BORER.

Once more we call the attention of farmers and gardeners to this subject, which is highly important to every one who has a fruit tree, if not to all lovers of fruit.

It should be borne in mind that July is the month when this moth lays her eggs on the tree.

We have at our office a number of these insects for inspection, in a vial of spirits, kindly sent us by J. Bartlett, Esq., of Quincy.

The wholesale mode of dealing with the borer, which we have several times recommended, and which we can see no reason for altering, after making the fullest inquiry that our means permitted, is, "washing the tree with lie that will bear up an egg, after the fly's eggs are laid, and before the young worms have buried themselves under the bark."—The lie may be made by dissolving potash, one pound in a gallon of water; or you may take it from your leach kettle in case you leach your own ashes.

Lie that will bear up a hen's egg will not hurt the body of any apple tree or quince shrub, notwithstanding what you may read from writers who always do their farming under a shade. We have not known a single tree to be injured by such a wash for the last twenty years. The youngest will bear it. Yet you find shadowy writers weakly warning farmers to beware of using the wash that we have so long tried and so often recommended. We expect soon to hear farmers warned to keep out of the sun lest it tan them; as they have already been cautioned against sweetening their hay in the rays of that luminary.

As this fly lays her eggs in July, usually in the fore part of the month, the tree should be washed before the month passes, provided you can find a leisure hour in this busy season. Those farmers who own so many trees that they cannot afford to take care of all, are much to be pitied. When a foul day comes, instead of dismissing their men to stroll, or fish, or lounge, or steal fruit; we advise to set them to washing and trimming trees, and to repay them with a portion of the fruits. Some farmers have no money—many laborers have no fruit trees. Can they do better than to make them treaties, defensive in offensive?

After the eggs are hatched the young worms are soon busy in making a burrow in the tender bark of the tree. The eggs are usually deposited near the ground, where the bark is more tender than elsewhere; and the fly is always pleased to find grass or weeds close to the body, for these keep the bark moist and tender during the greater part of the day. She dislikes to have the ground stirred near the tree as much as some farmers do the stirring the earth among their corn; and if you would raise first rate borers let the grass grow and protect them.



A full grown borer you will often find more than an inch in length and one sixth of an inch in diameter. They are of a dirty white color, with a yellow head. They have no legs, for they bore for a living, and they are the most offensive *bores* the orchard finds.

During this month you will find the young borer just hatched, a very small worm. You will see the chips that his auger makes on entering the tree, and if you swab the body thoroughly at the root you will be likely to destroy him even after he has bored through the bark. You may find some in the crotch of the tree, or in cavities made by wounds on the limbs, but the mass of the eggs are laid at the roots.

The young worms attain to the length of one quarter inch before winter, and you will find them any time before November, between the bark and the sap wood of the tree. You can then dig them out with your knife if you prefer that to a simple washing. That is, you can dig out this summer's brood; but the last year's hatch are now in the sap wood and heart of the tree, and those can be reached only with small chisels, gouges, or wires. Those who pursue this method kill them by retail. The last year's brood will bore out in June next and turn to flies.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

#### EFFECT OF DROUTH ON THE MATURITY OF PLANTS.

The last year was remarkable for its unusual high temperature, particularly the months of August and September, and scarcely less so for the want of rain which had been experienced in many sections of the country. The spring months were cold and vegetation backward. Planting was of course late, and the planted crops did not come forward as seemed necessary to ensure perfection. This was especially the case with corn and potatoes. In July the temperature changed: from being wet and cool, it became dry and hot, and in some places this dryness became a drouth of great severity. During the early part of the hot weather, planted crops grew with rapidity, but the want of rain soon checked the growth, and for a month or more the plants seemed nearly stationary. In some places the potato stopped growing, the vine died, and the appearance of a mature plant was exhibited; but the root showed that the suspension of the growth, had at the same time checked the approach to maturity, and tho' the vine might be dry and dead, the root remained green and immature. We had a field of some twenty acres of corn, that was just beginning to silk at the time the drouth set in most severely. For nearly a month there was not a day, except one or two on which slight showers occurred, in which the leaves of the corn did not curl from the heat more or less. During this time the ears set, the corn silked, but the kernel did not form, and more than double the usual time elapsed between the throwing out of the silk and the having ears fit for roasting, that usually does. It became evident that unless the month of September was unusually favorable the crop of corn would be small, and its safety from frost much endangered. Fortunately our fears in that respect were unfounded; that month was favorable, our corn the first of October was untouched by the frost, and an average crop of full sound corn was secured.

From our experience and observation, however, we are convinced that plants make very little approach to maturity or ripening, no matter what may be the temperature, unless a plentiful supply of water be present at the same time. Heat and moisture are the indispensable conditions of the growth and maturity of plants, and either, alone, will be found ineffectual or destructive. The rains of September aided the ripening of potatoes where the vines had not dried up; but where this took place during the drouth, they proved watery and immature. We are certain the ripening of corn and potatoes was delayed some three weeks at least, on our farm by the drouth; and nothing but the favorable weather of September, and their exemption from the frosts so general in the northern states, gave them their chance for maturity.

Since the above was written, we have noticed a paper from a correspondent of an eastern paper, in which the same views are taken of this matter that we have expressed. The writer says,—“My early potatoes which were planted and up in good season, were not ripe, if so ripe, Aug. 30, as they have generally averaged in favorable seasons at the 30th of July. My corn was likewise nearly a month behind its growth, and so of most other vegetables we harvest in the fall, and it appears that vegetables which do not require but four months in favorable seasons to come to maturity, will this year require nearly five;

and it is not because we have not had a sufficiency of sunshine and heat, for I think we have had a fair average compared with seasons in past years.”

Next to corn and potatoes, apples appeared to be stopped in their growth and their maturity more checked than other plants or fruits; and we have rarely witnessed more rapid changes than occurred in what should have been early fruits, such as the Sweet Bough and White Harvest apples, where after the great heat and drouth, the earth was again saturated with water by rain. We have seen some curious results from this suspension of growth in the potato. Where rains supervened, shoots put out from the tubers of those vines longest dead, as they would from roots planted in the spring.—*Alb. Cult.*

#### RYE AND GREEN CROPS.

Some persons have made experiments on light lands by raising a crop of rye, and raising a green crop to turn in for manure the same season, and thus keep the land in good condition without any other manure; and we have heard of several cases that have proved successful so long as they have been practised, which is three or four years. In this way there is but little labor and the crop of rye is profitable. It is well to carry out experiments, and see how far this system will succeed, though we doubt not there would be an advantage in a rotation of crops, by sometimes taking off a crop of clover, and in other seasons, ploughing in a crop of rye, the last of May or the first of June, and taking off a crop of corn, beans, potatoes, turnips, beets or carrots.

Messrs. P. & F. Richardson, of Newtown, who are intelligent farmers diligently engaged in improvements, have been making experiments in taking off a crop of rye and ploughing in a green crop the same season. The soil was a light loam in tolerable condition. For three years in succession they took of a crop of summer rye, and then turned in the stubble and sowed buckwheat, which was turned under in the fall for manure. A middling crop of rye was obtained each year, and a good green crop was also produced to enrich the soil.

In the fall of the third year, winter rye was sown after the green crop was ploughed in, and the next season there was a very good crop of rye, larger than the preceding crops of summer rye. Winter rye was sown again after a crop of buckwheat was ploughed in. This year, the fifth of the experiment, we saw the rye when well grown; it was tall, and good heads had formed, and promised a good crop but for the lack of plants. The crop will probably be only middling this season, or perhaps less, owing to a want of plants. Whether this thinness in the grain is owing to a want of fertility in the soil cannot be ascertained, but from the good growth we should suppose that the deficiency is owing to some other cause.

On this land is a young orchard and the trees are in a very flourishing condition. If this plan can be pursued and a crop of rye obtained annually, and the orchard kept in a vigorous condition, it will be a profitable system, while much manure is wanted to improve other plants of the farm.

This farm has a southern exposure, and is protected by woods on the north, but peach trees were more injured here last winter than on a northern exposure, in the same section. It is a fine soil for fruit trees in general, as well as for various purposes of cultivation. The peach is tender, and suffers much from our cold winters, and it will only do well on favored locations.—*Bost. Cultivator.*

#### TEST FOR THE DETECTION OF ACIDS.

*Mr. Breck—Dear Sir:*—The following information may be useful to some of your readers, who may want a convenient test for the presence of acids and alkalies.

The petals of the spider-wort, or *Tradescantia Virginica*, a common and bright blue flower, seen in many grain-fields and gardens, will furnish, on being bruised and squeezed in a piece of linen, a rich blue juice, which has the property of turning red by acids, and green by alkalies. The pulp, after being pressed, may be treated with a little alcohol, and will yield still more coloring matter. It may be mixed with alcohol and put up in corked phials for use; or unsized paper may be stained with it and dried, and will serve for testing solutions; or the alcoholic solution may be evaporated to the consistency of an extract, and be kept in that state until wanted for use, when by dissolving a little of it in water, or alcohol, it may be employed for testing any solution for acids and alkalies. It is very sensitive, and is as conve-

nient for use as litmus or tincture of violets; while it possesses the advantage over red cabbage liquor, in not readily undergoing putrefaction and loss of color. I have occasionally used it for some years in chemical experiments.

The following is the botanical description of this plant, extracted from Eaton's Manual of Botany:

*Tradescantia Virginica*—6th class, 1st order. Herbaceous perennial; erect, branching; leaves lanceolate, elongated, glabrous; flowers sessile; at length the peduncles become elongated; united, compact, pubescent.

—*Florida Michaux.*

It is set down in Eaton's Manual as blooming in May, but it is still in flower (June 21st,) especially in shady places.

Yours, respectfully,

C. T. JACKSON.

Boston, June 21st, 1844.

**ROOT CROPS DESTROYED BY GRUBS.**—We find the grubs have made sad havoc with our young carrots. In a field on which we had spent \$40 in labor and manure, we find every plant destroyed in about half the rows, and enough in the others to make seven-eighths of the whole crop destroyed. It is said “misery loves company,” and if there is any consolation in this saying, we have a plenty of it, for we are not alone in our misfortune. Many of our friends have informed us that they have lost their beets as well as carrots. Well, it is no use, they say, “to cry for spilt milk,” so we had to make the best of it, and sow ruta bagas, after the field had been well scuffled over. It may now be too late to sow beets, and for carrots the time is passed.

**The Grass Crop** is generally very light. This we found to be the case on most of the farms which came under our observation on our way to Nantucket.—The corn too, looked very backward. The copious rain on Saturday before last, and the warm weather since, has very materially benefitted the crops.—*N. E. Farmer.*

**PLOWING ORCHARDS.**—If well done, and the trees not run over nor lacerated, is found to be a difficult work.—To make it easy, get a short one-horse whipple-tree about 15 inches long, and attach one of the horses by long traces to the plow; fasten the other horse before it, and let them go tandem. A careful boy or man rides the forward horse, and another holds the plow. After the intermediate space between the rows has been plowed in the usual manner by horses abreast, as near to the trees as convenience and care will admit, finish the rest with the tandem team, rigged as just stated. The long traces will allow the plow to run as near the trees as is needed, and the short whipple-tree can scarcely be made to touch a tree. Well tested by experience.—*J. J. T.—Alb. Cult.*

**An Apple without seed or core.**—S. W. Jewett, esq. in a letter to the Boston Cultivator, says he has this year received some “ships” (scions we suppose,) of a kind of apple that has neither “core nor seeds.” The fruit he says, is only propagated near Ticonderoga, N. Y. The origin of the variety is given in the following words.—“The top of a young tree was bent over and covered with earth which took root; the tree was cut asunder which stopped all connexion with the natural roots of the tree, and by sprouts which sprung from the top portion of the body a regular top was formed, which produces this fine fruit, said to be a beautiful red, good size, very pleasant table apple to be used in the fall.”

**VALUABLE WHEAT.**—We have been shown a sample of red Wheat, which it is said to possess so many excellent qualities that we do not hesitate to direct the attention of farmers to it. It was raised by Dr. JOSEPH E. MUSE, of Dorchester county—a gentleman whose scientific researches have been of great service to the cause of agriculture. The Wheat above alluded to is called *German Wheat*. It possesses the important quality of ripening eight or ten days earlier than even the Mediterranean Wheat, is not at all affected by rust, fly or smut, weighs 64½ pounds to the bushel, and is pronounced to be, in good soils, extremely prolific. The present parcel was harvested on the 12th June. The qualities here ascribed to it were satisfactorily tested by Dr. Muse, who watched the experiment with great interest. Those who desire to sow some of this wheat—and every intelligent farmer should at least make the experiment—can procure it from the agents, Messrs. JAMES BARROLL & SON, Pratt street.—*Balt. American.*



## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

### THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The Proprietor of the "American Farmer" establishment, expecting shortly to be engaged in the publication of a daily journal in the city of Baltimore, to which he desires to devote as much of his time as possible, would dispose of this establishment on liberal terms, if an immediate application be made. The character of the "Farmer" is too well known to require comment—it is the oldest Agricultural journal published in this country, being now in its 26th year. The central situation of Baltimore renders it a peculiarly advantageous location for a publication of the kind, and in the hands of a person who had a taste for agricultural pursuits, and a necessary talent for conducting the business department thereof, it might be made to be extensively useful and profitable.

The services of the gentleman at present and for several years past engaged in the editorial department, could be secured, if agreeable to the parties concerned.

The patrons of the "Farmer" are assured, that in case a disposition is not made of it, no interruption will be made in its regular publication. Address, if by letter, post paid, SAMUEL SANDS, Baltimore, Md.

Our exchanges will oblige us by noticing the above.

### MANURES.

It is gratifying to find, in every agricultural paper we receive, evidences of the most profound attention being paid to the subject of manures, and the best methods of applying them. We do not recollect ever to have witnessed so much zeal, and such lively interest to this particular branch of the duties of the husbandman. Nor are the inquiries confined to those substances, which are convertible into the food of plants, usually found upon farms, but embrace the entire range of bodies, mineral, animal and vegetable, including the various salts, which comprise either the amenders or improvers of soils. The existence of this spirit is the more pleasing to us, because we see in it the assurance that, if well directed, it will arrest that *other* and more restless spirit, which induces men to quit the scenes of their childhood, their early and cherished associations, in quest of new and distant homes. To us it has always been a matter of equal pain and surprise, that landholders, after exhausting their paternal fields, instead of turning round and restoring them, as every one could, to their original fertility, should seek new lands in the far-off wildernesses and prairies of the West. For we have ever been of the opinion, that, with the same outlay of means, and exertion of industry, enterprise, and skill, requisite to establish a residence under such circumstances, would more than restore hundreds of the homes on the Atlantic, that have been deserted within the last ten or twelve years. And very certain are we, that the advantages to be found in the latter situations, of proximity to good and remunerating markets, associations of old settlements, and the countless other considerations which result from good neighborhood, more than counterbalance any benefits to arise from the new and more fertile lands, which such immigrants have found. What does it avail, if a farmer, after breaking up his establishment here, should be able to make two bushels, or even three, in his new location for every one he made at his old one, if the difficulty of finding a market, and the depressed price he obtains for his commodity, only makes the price of the three bushels equal to that of one. This question is not founded upon any suppositions or hypothetical case, but grows out of the realities incident to the immigrant's fortune nine times out of ten. Perhaps the reader may ask, what has all this to do with manures? If he should, if he will bear with us, we will tell him. And now to the gist of this paragraph. We said we have been gratified to find an increasing interest abroad upon the subject of manures, and it shall be our purpose to encourage it, because we behold in it the salvation of the old States.

With regard to what particular kinds of manures are best, were we asked the question, we would say, that *all* are good—that of the animal and vegetable kinds, every thing susceptible of rotting, is *good* to be converted into manure—that where the farmer has not the facilities for making a supply to meet the demands of his farm in his barn yard and stables, he should make the turning in of green-crops a part of his system of husbandry.

If his lands are too poor to yield clover for such purposes, let him sow two successive crops of buckwheat, and turn them in just when they get into bloom, taking care at each ploughing in of such green crops, to sow a bushel of plaster per acre, on his field; and if possible to spread on each acre twenty-five bushels of lime and two of ashes. With such a preparation of any field, which might have been originally adapted to wheat culture, we would not only promise him a remunerating crop of wheat, but a good growth of clover afterwards, provided he sowed the seed thereon. So also, would we pledge our word, that, with similar preparation, excellent crops of corn might be grown; or, indeed, any other of the cultivable grains or grasses; for all that either the one or the other wants, is *food*, and that would be furnished by the means we have pointed out. And if the condition of production is to be continued, all that is necessary to be done, is, to repeat the means of improvement indicated in our preceding remarks.

In recommending the turning in of green crops, we do not wish to be understood as urging the process as a *panacea*, which is so catholic in its operation, as to dispense with all other means. On the contrary, we merely suggest it as an available auxiliary means, easily resorted to in the absence of the usual sources of manure relied upon by the generality of farmers.

Green crops alone, would not, we are inclined to believe, exert a permanent influence as improvers of worn out soils, for the same exhausting system which had robbed such soils of their sources of vegetable fertility, we are very certain have also deprived them of their supplies of calcareous matter and potash, substances just as necessary to be restored, as the *more direct* nutritive bodies, which we purpose replacing by the green crops.

Plants of all descriptions, like the human appetite, delight most in mixed food. Variety is just as essential to the healthful growth of the former, as it is to the gratification of the latter.

With proper attention to the accumulation and husbanding of manures, there are but few farmers who might not find ample resources on their farms for every thing but *lime* and *ashes*, and these latter, need not be used in such large quantities, as to make the outlay for either a scare-crow; for we do hold it, that true economy would be consulted, by conducting their application upon the principle of feeding stock—*little and often*. Instead of applying an hundred bushels of lime at a time, one fourth that quantity will answer fully as well, to be repeated at the commencement of every rotation. Instead of 100 bushels of ashes at a time, ten a year, per acre, will answer, until a hundred shall have been applied. We are aware that more immediate benefit would be produced by putting the whole quantity on at a single dressing; but then the outlay of money, in the mode we suggest, is so much less, as to more than be a set off against the advantages to be derived from the larger application? We think it would so prove, and we are the more convinced of the correctness of this opinion, because we are firmly of the faith, that *three* bushels of *lime*, and *one* of *ashes* are as much as can be taken up by the plants of any crop which can stand upon an acre of ground in one season. If then, this opinion be correct, it is certainly not absolutely necessary, that a hundred bushels of any mineral substance should be applied at a time. To be sure, when once on the ground, it would be and remain there for years, to meet the annual demands of each successive crop. But

as we are speaking of the absence of the *absolute necessity* of the larger applications, we have thought it but right that we should give our reasons for the opinion we have advanced.

In the procurement of substances to be converted into manure, no farmer should feel himself at a loss, who has either a *marsh* or *woods*, or a *salt creek*, to resort to. The mould and leaves from the woods, the mud from the marsh or creek, if spread over the cattle yards in the fall, would by spring, be converted by the droppings of the cattle into the very best manure, for any and all farm purposes. A body of either of these substances, if spread a foot thick, or even two, over a cattle yard, besides tending to keep the cattle dryer and in more comfort through the winter, would absorb all their liquid voidings, and prevent the escape of the ammonia which they contain, and which, by the bye, is the richest part of them.

The chemists tell us, and we believe them, that the usual urinary discharges of a full grown animal, contain a sufficient quantity of ammonia, *daily*, to supply, or rather grow, a bushel of grain. Now, if this be true, and we doubt it not, is it not culpable neglect in farmers, to suffer any of it to go to waste, when it may be so easily saved, by preparing a bed, such as we have described, for its reception, and absorption.

It has been clearly demonstrated too, that human urine, is, perhaps, fifty per cent. richer in those salts which contribute to the sustenance of plants, than that of horses and cattle: and from the conclusion at which our mind has arrived, we are fully of the opinion, that if this were properly husbanded, and preserved from deterioration, that each hand on a farm might be made to furnish a supply to manure ten acres annually. If it be asked, how it is to be saved, we would reply—that a tight barrel should be provided convenient to the house, into which, whatever might be made the over night should be emptied each morning, when the bung of the barrel should be replaced; and that, whenever the barrel should become full, it should be emptied on a bed of mould, to be placed in some shady place, and so shaped, in dish form, as to prevent waste—that as each barrel was emptied thereon, fresh mould, peat, or marsh mud, should be placed on the top, and that over each layer, thus accumulated, *plaster* or *pulverized charcoal*, should be sown, to seize upon and arrest any of the ammoniacal salts in their ascent from the body below.

The soap suds and slops from the kitchen and wash house should be carefully deposited, as made, on similar bodies, and treated in the same way.

To the old plodding farmer, who never looks beyond the barn yard for his supplies of manure, this may be looked upon as *moonshine*; but we will here venture the assertion, that with *half* the labor of one hand and a cart and horse, we could make ten loads of the very best manure for every one made in the barnyard, in the old way. If then, *ten* acres could be provided with manure, where but *one* is now, would it not be worth the attention of every farmer, to turn his attention to the suggestions we have thrown out? We think it would.

**WHEAT—LIME.**—We saw yesterday a parcel of very superior red Wheat, weighing 64 pounds per bushel, which had been purchased for city grinding, and which was raised under circumstances showing what good management may effect in the agricultural line. The wheat in question was the product of a field which a short time since was part of a waste common that had been uncultivated for many years, and was deemed to be too poor and worn out to yield anything. After enclosing it the present owner put lime upon it in the proportion of one hundred bushels to the acre, and subsequently followed the lime with a liberal application of stable manure. Last Fall the field thus prepared was sown in wheat, and has just returned a crop of the very best quality, averaging thirty bushels to the acre. The field thus restored and enriched will require but little additional outlay for years to come, and in the meantime will yield a liberal annual return to the sagacious owner.—*American*.



## RASPBERRY, GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT.

Although these fruits are not so important as some others, they should be considered as indispensable to every fruit garden. Their early maturity, their pleasant and agreeable flavor, the certainty of the crop, and the short period of time required to bring them forward to a good bearing state, render them truly valuable.

**The Raspberry.**—This is generally considered as much superior to the other two in flavor. Most of the varieties are propagated with great facility by transplanting the suckers, and those which do not increase by suckers, are easily propagated by layers. Of the latter, are the Early Red, and the American White, both of which are well worthy of cultivation. The extremities of their recurved stems frequently take root spontaneously by bending over to the earth; but where this is not the case, they may be made to root with facility by making a hole in the earth with a sharp stick, thrusting in the ends of the branches, and securing them by pressing the earth about them with the foot. After one summer's growth, the newly rooted plants are detached, either in the autumn of the same year or the succeeding spring, and will bear some fruit the first year, and plentifully the second. New varieties are raised from the seed, and will come into bearing the second year so that their quality may be determined. Bridgman says, "Raspberry beds are in their prime about the third or fourth year; and if well managed, continue in perfection five or six years, after which they are apt to decline in growth, and the fruit to become small, so that a successive plantation should be provided in time. Select new plants from vigorous shoots in full perfection as to bearing."

The soil for the raspberry should be rich and inclining to be moist. The culture is very simple; for common varieties, consisting merely in pruning each spring, and in keeping the weeds and grass well cleaned away from around them and the soil well cultivated. The pruning is best performed early in spring. All dead stems should be removed, grass and weeds cut away, and all the smaller shoots cut off even with the ground, leaving only from three to five of the most vigorous of the last season's growth for bearing the coming summer; these should be cut off at the top to about four-fifths of their original height, and neatly tied together. If they are slender and not sufficiently rigid to bear the future weight of leaves and fruit, they should be secured to a stake. In tying them together, they should be allowed to spread open at the top in the form of a wine-glass.

There are twenty or thirty named varieties of the Raspberry, but we are able to speak from personal knowledge of but few of them. The *White or Yellow Antwerp*, is an excellent one and of large size; for excellence it is commonly considered as standing at the head of the list: but it partakes of a slight musky flavor, hence it is considered by some as inferior to others. The *Red Antwerp* is highly esteemed, but is inferior to the preceding.\* The *Red Cane* is a good bearer and has a pleasant flavor. The *White American* is a very valuable one, and is probably too much neglected. The *Black American* or wild raspberry, (*Rubus occidentalis*) affords an excellent fruit, which probably might be much improved by cultivation.

**The Currant.**—The currant is very hardy, grows freely, and almost uniformly bears abundant crops; the pleasant flavor of the fruit is well known, and ripening early in summer when but few kinds of fruit are yet mature, it becomes of great value.

As to soil, Loudon says, "it generally does well in any common garden ground, well tilled and recruited; it bears the greater crop in a strong loam, or improved clay, somewhat moist; the earlier in a light sandy mould, which is not poor. Previous to planting the ground should be dug two feet deep."

The mode of propagating the currant is by cuttings. The shoots for this purpose are to be of last year's production, and of vigorous, straight and thrifty growth. Before planting, every bud is to be cut off closely except two or three near the top, to prevent the growth of too many stems. They should be inserted at least six or eight inches into the earth. Instead of allowing numerous shoots to spring up from each root, they should be trained to a single upright stem to the height of a foot, at which point the branches should radiate on all sides, in an upward direction, so as to form a handsome spreading top.

Currants, on account of their hardness, are commonly totally neglected in culture, and are suffered to become overrun with grass and weeds, and to become crowded

with suckers and numerous branches. Inferior fruit is always the result. To prevent this and increase the flavor and size of the fruit, they require proper and seasonable pruning, as well as cultivation of the soil. The leading requisite to be obtained in pruning, is to cut away all superfluous shoots, especially those of less thrifty growth and also old, unproductive branches, so that air and light may be freely admitted, and the fruit not too much crowded upon the bushes. Neill, author of the treatise on Horticulture in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, says that Macdonald of Dalkeith House, "raises currants of the best quality. A good deal depends on the way in which he manages the bushes, especially during the ripening of the fruit. He prunes the bushes at the usual season of mid-winter, shortening the last year's shoots down to an inch or an inch and a half. Next summer the plants show plenty of fruit, and at the same time throw out strong shoots. As soon as the berries begin to color, he cuts off the summer shoots to within five or six inches above the fruit. Sun and air thus get free access, and more of the vigor of the plant is directed to the fruit; the berries are found to be not only of higher flavor, but larger than usual." Kenrick says, "Mr. A. D. Williams of Roxbury, Massachusetts, practices winter pruning on perfectly similar principles, and with the most decisive results."

The *Red Currant* is the most highly flavored; but the *White*, being larger and not so sour, is by many preferred to the former. In the Catalogue of the Horticultural Society of London, are enumerated nine varieties of the red and four of the white currant. Loudon says, "the best are the *Red Dutch*, *Knight's Large Red*, *Knight's Sweet Red* and *Knight's Early Red*. The best white currant is the *White Dutch*." But rich soil, clean culture, and good pruning, has doubled the size of our common varieties.

**The Gooseberry** is propagated by cuttings like the currant. To succeed well, it should grow in very rich soil. Pruning the gooseberry is of still more importance than that of the currant. The following directions are from Bridgman:

"The shoots retained for bearers should be left at full length, or nearly so; the first pruning should be done before the buds swell, so as not to endanger their being rubbed off in the operation. Cut out all superfluous cross shoots, and prune long ramblers and low stragglers to some well placed lateral or eye; retain a sufficiency of the young well situated laterals or terminals, to form successional bearers. In cutting out superfluous and decayed wood, be careful to retain a leading shoot at the end of a principal branch. The superfluous young laterals, on the good main branches, instead of being taken off clean, may be cut into little stubs of one or two eyes, which will send out fruit buds and spurs. Some persons, not pruning the gooseberry bush on right principles, cause it to shoot crowdedly, full of young wood in summer, from which the fruit is always small, and does not ripen freely with full flavor; on which account it is an important point in pruning, to keep the middle of the head open and clean, and to let the occasional shortening of the shoots be sparing and moderate. Between the bearing branches, keep a regulated distance of at least six inches at the extremities, which will render them fertile bearers of good fruit."

The gooseberry is cultivated with greater care and success in England than elsewhere; and Lindley enumerates 722 varieties, some of which have furnished specimens of single fruit weighing an ounce and a half. But most of the English varieties, and especially those of large size, are unadapted to culture in this country on account of mildew; and neither culture, pruning, nor any other remedy has been found that can be relied on as a remedy. There are some medium and smaller varieties, which are entirely free from it, and these chiefly are to be recommended here. Sufficient information however as to their names, has not been obtained for a list to be given.

J. J. T.

[Cultivator.

\*These two varieties require protection in winter in the vicinity of Boston, by bending down the branches and covering them with earth; but this care is not generally needed in this State, except for the *Yellow Antwerp*.

**INSECT IN GRASS.**—At one of the agricultural meetings in Albany, last winter, Hon. Mr. Rhoads observed that an insect similar to that found in wheat, sometimes called the *weevil*, had been seen in grass. We have this season discovered in the spear-grass, or Kentucky blue-grass, (*Poa*

*pratensis*), what we suppose to be the insect referred to. It is not, however, of the same class as the wheat insect—it more nearly resembles in character the *spindle worm* of Indian corn, classed by Dr. Harris under the name *Non-agriada*. The insect, in the larvæ state, may be found around the stem of the grass above the upper joint. It is so small that it is not easily seen with the naked eye, except when nearly full grown. We have not yet discovered it in the perfect or fly state. The period of its attack on the grass, is soon after the head makes its appearance, and (judging from what we have this year seen) continues but a few days—their ravages having ceased before the grass comes into bloom. The effects of the insect are easily seen by the dead grass. The egg from which it proceeds, seems to be deposited between the stem and leaf (or sheath,) and the larvæ prays on the juices and tender part of the stem, which soon causes it to die and turn white down to the first joint. We have noticed on some fields where the kind of grass mentioned prevails, that nearly all the heads were dead. We have not seen it on any other kinds of grass than that mentioned. We should not suppose that it would occasion much damage, as it only attacks the stalk in the manner described, and the variety of grass to which it seems to be confined is chiefly valued for its leaves, which are not injured, and probably not lessened in quantity.—*Albany Cultivator*.

**DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS ON PEACH TREES AND GRAPEVINES AT NANTUCKET.**—While on our late visit at Nantucket, we were invited to look in upon a number of the principal gardens in the place, which invitations we gladly accepted. On account of the absence of all trees on the island to shelter the gardens from exposure to severe winds and the influence of the spray from the ocean, gardening cannot be pursued with that success as with us; but notwithstanding the many obstacles to be encountered we were pleased to see some successful attempts in the cultivation of fruits and flowers. The fruit trees, unless under glass, do not flourish very well, even in the most protected gardens.

Aaron Mitchell, Esq. has an extensive graperies and peach-house, in which we noticed a large crop of grapes in progress, in fine condition, without artificial heat. In his peach-house, his prospect for a crop was not quite so flattering. It presented a scene of desolation truly painful: not only had he lost his whole crop of peaches, but the trees were completely defoliated, and to all appearances gone beyond recovery. It appeared that the cause of this destruction was a species of a scaly insect adhering to the bark: it was also noticed on many of the grapevines in the same house with the peach trees. Not having seen any thing exactly like it, we took a few twigs covered with these disgusting insects, in a bottle, for the inspection of Dr. Harris, who has obligingly sent us the following communication. Mr. Mitchell had tried various remedies—whale-oil soap, sulphur, and limewater—without success: he had also recourse to the tedious process of scraping the scales off, but the task was too great; the insects have such a wonderful prolific quality, and so thickly infested the trees, that they obtained the victory, and he had given up many of the trees for lost:—

Cambridge, June 24, 1844.

MR. JOSEPH BRECK—Dear Sir—There are many kinds of scale-insects and bark-lice, which are injurious to plants. They fasten upon the bark and leaves, and suck out the sap, by means of their short beaks, which are concealed under the forepart of their bodies. The scientific name for such insects is *Coccus*. The species, found by you upon the peach-trees at Nantucket, resembles, in many respects, a large *coccus* that often infests the grape vine, the creeper, and the lime-tree protect their eggs; and the body of your insect is covered with a white powder like that found on the mealy bug of green-houses. An insect resembling the latter, has become very destructive to the orange trees in St. Michaels, and in East Florida. These creatures are always more injurious in hot and dry weather, such as we have lately had, than at any other time, because they exhaust plants when they are least able to spare any of their juices.

Most kinds of scale-insects and bark-lice may be killed by brushing plants infested with them, and by washing them with a mixture of two parts, by measure, of soft soap with eight of water, and lime enough to bring the liquid to the consistence of thick white wash. Two pounds of potash dissolved in seven quarts of water, may be used instead of the soap and water.

Being much pressed for time, allow me to refer your



friend, A. M., to a "Treatise on Insects injurious to Vegetation," for the natural history of bark-lice.

Yours, respectfully, T. WM. HARRIS.

**Early Seedling Pears.**—There is an impression abroad which has had a great tendency to prevent the general introduction of that excellent fruit. That this impression is a mistaken one is evident from the experiments of Van Mons, who has grown thousands if not millions of pears from the seed to fruiting in from 6 to 8 years, and in many instances in even much less time. His object has been by cross impregnation to produce new and finer varieties, and early fruiting was essential to the success of this plan. The result is well known to every orchardist and fruit grower in the country, in the rich fruits he has produced, and distributed to every part of the world.—We find in the New Genesee Farmer, a proof that such early fruiting is not confined to the old world. At the last Agricultural Fair at Canandaigua, a basket of beautiful pears were exhibited, raised from seed, and the tree only four years old. Four years since the grower, John Crofoot, took a fine pear, of the variety called Catherine, and planted it entire in a rich spot in his garden. Several young trees came up from it, and grew vigorously. Taking some leaves from the parent fruit, he selected the shoot most resembling the original, and pulled the other. Stimulating manures were applied to the tree, and it grew vigorously. Last year, being 4 years old, and about 6 feet high, it blossomed finely, and produced about two dozen of beautiful pears, more resembling the St. Germain than the Catherine, and equal if not superior to the latter fruit. This is certainly a remarkable instance of precocity in a pair tree, and should induce further attempts at this kind of culture.—*Albany Cult.*

**Crops in North Carolina.**—From a letter to the editors, dated Red House, May 25—"The crops of corn, wheat and oats, were never more promising. We have had the earliest spring ever known in this region of country. This section is adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, oats, cotton and tobacco. Some of our farmers are now preparing to cut wheat, and will be in the midst of harvest next week."—*ib.*

**To preserve Iron from Rust.**—Heat the iron to redness, just perceptible in the dark, then cool it in tallow.—*ib.*

#### SMUT IN WHEAT.

To the Editor of the Eastern Gazette:

In your last (29th ult.) I noticed a communication on the subject of Smut in Wheat. Without entering into speculations as to the manner in which it is propagated, I will prescribe a simple and cheap preventive, which when carefully applied, is thoroughly efficient.

For every four bushels of wheat dissolve five and a quarter pounds of Glauber Salts, in six gallons and a quart of pure water and pour it on the pile with a common watering pot, constantly stirring it with shovels, until all the grains are wetted and the liquid begins to flow away from it. Take sixteen pounds and a quarter of unslacked lime and pour water on it, until it is slacked to powder; then sprinkle it over and mix it with the wheat, which may be sowed immediately or kept for several days, taking care not to let it heat.

T. R. HOLLYDAY.

#### FLOWER GARDEN FOR JULY.

Pinks and Carnations, ye are fair to view,  
Creative wisdom shines in every hue;  
Ye raise the mind, improve the human heart,  
And goodly precepts gracefully impart.

Green-house plants will need daily care at this season; let them be watered every evening in dry weather. Such geraniums as may have grown large and unwieldy, should now be pruned, in order that their size and appearance may be improved.

Garden roses, having done flowering for the season, should also be pruned. Cut out old exhausted wood, and where it is too thick and crowded, shorten such shoots as have flowered, to a good fresh strong eye, or bud, accompanied with a healthy leaf. All wood that grows after this pruning will ripen perfectly, and produce large flowers the ensuing year.

If dry, warm weather, it may be necessary to water such flowering shrubs and roses as were planted in the spring; and if Dahlias plants could be watered two or three times a week, it would be beneficial to their growth. Give regular sprinklings from the nose of a watering pot, or

syringe, to shrubby plants in general, but particularly camellias, orange and lemon trees, &c., in order to keep them in a healthy state.

Such bulbous roots in pots, whose foliage have withered, should be kept dry until the period of re-germination, others may be taken up as soon as ripe, after which the offsets may be taken off, and both these and the parent bulbs dried for planting in autumn.

The flower garden should be kept weeded and watered, and the seed gathered as they ripen: apply neat rods to tall-growing and running kinds of plants. Nip off curled and dead leaves, and destroy insects.

Orange and lemon trees may be budded at any time this month, and those which are headed down in the spring should be examined; and all superfluous shoots must be pruned off with a sharp knife, leaving only the strongest; the tops of which should be pruned off to promote their branching. Myrtles, oleanders, and such other plants as may have been headed down in May, will need similar treatment.

Carnations, pinks, pansies, running verbenas, &c., may be layed this month for propagation, many kinds of cuttings, as geraniums, roses, and exotic shrubs, may be planted with success.—*Bridgeman.*

#### PLAIN DIRECTIONS FOR THE RECOVERY OF DROWNED PERSONS.

Reported to the American Shipwreck Society, by Valentine Mott, M. D., Surgeon General to the Society.

The instant a body is removed from the water, the lungs ought to be inflated. Nothing can compensate for the neglect of this. Pressing forcibly upon the chest, downward and backward, will cause more or less air to rush into the lungs, by the elasticity of the ribs instantly restoring the natural size of the chest. This is to be continued so as to imitate natural breathing, until a pair of common bellows can be procured. As soon as these are had, the nozzle is to be introduced upon the tongue, and a pocket handkerchief thrown around it in order more effectually to close the mouth and thereby to prevent the escape of air. Before the bellows are used, an assistant should press firmly upon the most projecting part of the front of the neck, (called Adam's Apple) by which the passage leading into the stomach will be closed. The action of the bellows is now to be used and the lungs distended as suddenly as possible. To aid in the removal of this air from the lungs an assistant should press suddenly as before upon the chest. In this way an attempt to imitate natural respiration can best be made.

To aid in the great object of resuscitating life, any kind of ardent spirits may be thrown upon the surface of a bowl or pail of hot water, placed over a lamp or several candles, or, as a last resort, the spirits may be set on fire, below the under part of the bellows. In this way spirituous vapor will readily be introduced into the lungs. This will greatly aid us in rousing the action of the heart. In the asphyxia of new born infants, I have never seen any thing equal the good effect of distending the lungs with a spirituous vapor, to excite the heart into action. As soon as the lungs are brought artificially into action, the right side of the heart is more or less unloaded of its black venous blood, which in my opinion is the immediate cause of death. The over-distended state of the two cavities of the right side of the heart will enfeeble and indeed destroy its action altogether.

If the primary and all important principle be to inflate the lungs, and thereby unload the right side of the heart, it follows, of course, that we are to continue the artificial respiration for some time, certainly from half an hour to an hour. While this is being done, the warmth of the body is to be cherished, and increased if possible, by warm blankets, bottles of hot water, hot bricks, a hot bath, placing it near a fire, in bed between two healthy persons, &c.

During the time the inflation of the lungs is going on, the head may as well have a little elevation, not that we deem it important, except for appearances. Until natural respiration begins to be established, we would not advise frictions to the extremities or any part of the body. If they have any effect it must be a bad one, as the venous blood may be urged on more or less to the heart, and keep up and increase the over distensions of the cavities of the right side.

Soon after natural breathing has begun, frictions may be proper to promote the flow of venous blood to the heart, to aid in continuing its action. For as yet the action of the heart and arteries is feeble, and to a certain extent inadequate to effect sufficiently the circulation of the blood

in the veins. Frictions may also now augment the animal heat. At this time warm toddy of any kind, warm sugar and water, with fifteen or twenty drops of the aromatic spirits of ammonia, or common aqua ammonia (hartshorn) may be injected into the stomach by means of the tube and stomach pump.

To aid in rousing the action of the lungs and heart, while the artificial respiration is persevered in, shocks of electricity or the galvanic current may be made to pass directly through the heart and lungs, and directed through the course of the pneumo-gastric and phrenic nerves in the neck.

Taking a few table spoonfuls of blood from the interior part of the external jugular vein, with a view, if possible, to diminish the distention of the right auricle, is in perfect unison with the view we entertain of the proximate cause of death. But where we have tried it no benefit has followed. We, however, would not hesitate to repeat the practice.

Mr. Learned, of South Natick, has sent to us to inquire what will prevent cobwebs, worms, &c., that infest leaves and fruits of currant and gooseberry bushes from destroying them; as he finds them very troublesome.

We incline to think that soap suds, made not strong enough to kill the leaves, will be found as useful as any thing. Frequent showering will be useful in a dry time, since such webs are never so numerous as in dry seasons.

Worms of various kinds harbor around currant bushes and gooseberry bushes, and make their webs exterior to the twigs, while a species of borer girdles the small limbs, and conceals itself under the bark.

We know of no better mode to be rid of these girdling worms than to trim the bushes, cutting off all above the wounds made, and burning them immediately. Cobwebs may be brushed off with a common broom.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

**American Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c. in England.**—At a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society in London, May 1st, Mr. Henry Colman presented Ploughs from the manufactory of Prouty & Mears of Boston, and Ruggles & Co. of Worcester; grain cradles, revolving rakes, scythe snaths, hoes, steel forks, both for hay and manure, also various kinds of American Grain and seeds; Indian Corn, Broom Corn, Millet, &c. The thanks of the Society were upon this occasion voted by acclamation to Mr. Colman, and an order that the implements be fully and fairly tested at the annual exhibition of the Society, which takes place the present year, at Southampton, in July.

**SALTING HORSES.**—Messrs. Editors:—So long ago as Oct. 1841, I sent to the Farmers' Cabinet for publication, an extract from Parkes' treatise on salt which has not, presume, yet made the entire circuit of all the agricultural periodicals in the union, as it appeared in an Eastern paper of the last week, with the same error that has been religiously copied from one to the other throughout the journey; for it was from Parkes' and not Parker's treatise that the extract was taken, and thus the name was spelt in the Cabinet. It was erroneously given in the Cultivator for the 23d of last December; but being so perfectly in harmony with your own remarks on the same subject, which have since appeared—and which I have read with much commendation—perhaps you will consider it worth the trouble to insert this notice, by way of correcting the error. Samuel Parkes the author of the above Treatise, was the author of the "Chemical Catechism," and at the time of its publication, the writer of the present article had the charge of his chemical works in Haggerstone, near London, and felt much interest on the occasion. And is it not most irrational, to compel our animals to take into their stomachs, a certain portion of salt whether they will or no, and just as much as we please? as must be the case if hay is salted in the mow, according to the prescribed rules laid down in the premises. I pray you Messrs. Editors, to keep it before the public. 1st, Horses that have free access to salt, are never troubled with the Botts. 2d, Prevention is better than cure.

*Boston Cult.*

#### PRACTICAL RECIPES.

**Tomato Catsup.**—To a gallon skinned tomatoes add 4 tablespoonfuls of salt, 4 do. black pepper, half a spoonful allspice, 8 red peppers, and 3 spoonfuls mustard. All these ingredients must be ground fine, and simmered



slowly in sharp vinegar for three or four hours. As much vinegar is to be used as to leave half a gallon of liquor when the process is over. Strain through a wire sieve, and bottle, and seal from the air. This may be used in two weeks, but improves by age, and will keep several years.

**Raspberry Syrup.**—To every quart of fruit add a pound of sugar, and let it stand over night. In the morning, boil and skim it for half an hour; then strain it through a flannel bag, and pour it into bottles, which must be carefully corked and sealed. To each bottle add, if you please, a little brandy, if the weather is so warm as to endanger its keeping.

**Raspberry Jam.**—Take one pound of loaf sugar to every pound of fruit; bruise them together in your preserving pan with a silver spoon, and let them simmer gently for an hour. When cold, put them into glass jars, and lay over them a bit of paper saturated with brandy; then tie them up so as carefully to exclude the air.

**To extract Iron Moulds.**—Rub the spot with a little powdered oxalic acid, or salts of lemon and water, let it remain a few minutes and rinse in clean water.

**Burnt Rhubarb in Diarrhoe.**—It may be useful to know the value of burnt rhubarb in diarrhoe. It has been used with the same pleasing effects, for more than twenty years. After one or two doses, the pains quickly subside, and the bowels return to their natural state. The dose is from five to ten grains. The manner of preparing it is to burn the rhubarb powder in an iron pot, stirring it until it is blackened; then smother it in a covered jar. It loses two thirds of its weight by the incineration. It is nearly tasteless. In no one case has it failed where given. It may be given in port wine, milk, and water.

**To make Corks for Bottles.**—Take wax, hog's lard, and turpentine, equal quantities, or thereabouts. Melt all together, and stop your bottles with it.

**To extract the Essential Oil from any Flower.**—Take any flowers you like, which stratify with common sea salt in a clean earthen glazed pot. When thus filled to the top, cover it well and carry it to the cellar. Forty days afterward, put a crape over a pan, and empty the whole to strain the essence from the flowers by pressure. —Bottle that essence, and expose it four or five weeks to the sun, and evening dews, to purify. One single drop of that essence is enough to scent a whole quart of water.

**TO MAKE A COW MILK RIGHT.**—I was conversing some thirty years ago, with an old gentleman, an intelligent farmer, respecting cows milking too hard or too easy, I don't recollect which, but he said I might as well have cows milk right, as to have them milk too hard, or have them shed their milk—and he told me how to do it, and I have practiced it since, when occasion required, with good success, and without any injury to the cow.

Make a plug of lead about two inches long, and as big as you can introduce into the teat: about three-fourths of an inch from the end, make it a little smaller, (what I call a neck) and then it will not be likely to fall out. But my method is to tie a string round the big end of the plug, and tie it to the hair on her bag; then if it falls out you will not lose it. Put this plug in every day for about 3 days, after milking, to each teat, and it cures the young cow. I don't know how it will operate on old ones. If your cow sheds her milk, tie a piece of large woollen yarn round her teat near the end, every time you milk her, for a few days, sufficiently tight to retain the milk, and your cow will milk right. You must be careful not to tie the yarn too tight; if you do, it will sometimes make her teats sore.—*W. Metcalf, in Mass. Plough.*

#### GUANO.

A fresh supply of Guano, just received and for sale by the bag, containing from 150 to 220 lbs.

May 15 SAMUEL SANDS,  
at the office of the American Farmer.

#### Pulverization.



#### Decomposition.

#### A. G. MOTT,

Corner Ensor and Forest streets, Baltimore, sole agent for the sale of "THE BOSTON CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH," Proudy and Mears' self sharpening patent, with new patent gearing.

By this admirable arrangement, the labors of man and team are lessened one half, while the power and steadiness of draught obtained are so great that any depth of furrow is broken up, pulverized, and carried completely over, with perfect ease and facility, and the precision of the spade.

Prices from 7.50 to 13 dollars, with extra point and share. No extra charge for the new gearing. Castings always on hand.

"Spade labor, the perfection of good husbandry." tf

ap 17

#### FOR SALE, THAT VALUABLE FARM & MILLS,

Known as the Mansion Farm or Owings' Lower Mills, situate 11½ miles from the city, on the Reisterstown turnpike, upon which it binds for half a mile, having the Westminster branch of the Susquehanna rail road within 200 yards of the dwelling. This Farm contains about 416 acres, 80 acres of which are in wood, the greater portion of the residue in a high state of cultivation, having had near 10,000 bushels lime put on it the last few years—the growing crop of wheat, rye, oats, &c. &c. looking remarkably well, the meadow comprising about 100 acres is prime land, which has recently been reset.

The improvements consist of a large and well built brick Mansion House, 60 ft. front by 40 ft. deep, exclusive of the back and side additions. A substantial large brick Barn, having stalled stabling underneath for 25 head of cattle, wagon and carriage houses, dairies, smokehouse, blacksmith's shop, corn houses, &c. &c.

A good brick GRIST MILL, with a comfortable stone Dwelling for the miller; the mill is in good order, and can grind 40 bbls. of flour per day, which quantity could be increased with a trifling expense.

An excellent SAW MILL has recently been double geared and capable of cutting 2000 feet per day; these mills have a good run of country custom, with an abundance of water at all seasons of the year, the fall of water being about 30 feet. Additional works might be erected at other sites on the premises.

This farm could conveniently be divided, having on the upper portion of it, in addition to the above improvements, a frame dwelling and log cottage, with a good barn and stabling. The whole property is in superior order and repair. The proprietor residing out of the state, is disposed to sell it for less than its value, on accommodating terms. Any person desirous of viewing the premises can do so by applying to the manager on the premises. For terms of sale and further particulars apply to

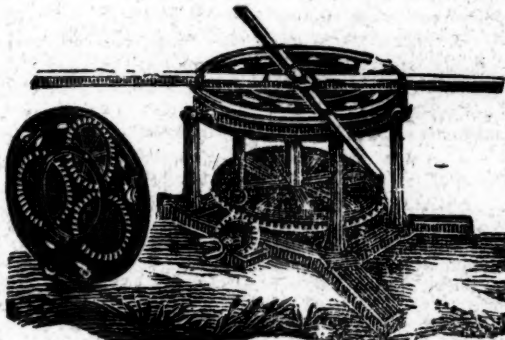
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REYNOLDS & SMITH,  
No. 40 N. Howard st.

#### LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hds. or at \$1 per bbl.  
aug 30 E. J. COOPER,  
City Block, Baltimore.



#### MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at his establishment.  
R. B. CHENOWETH,  
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841



#### HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINES.

#### HEMP CUTTERS.

#### CORN & COB CRUSHERS,

#### CORN SHELLING and HUSKING MACHINES, &c.

Made to order and kept for sale by the subscriber.

Ap. 17.

OBED HUSSEY.

#### BALTIMORE MARKET, July 16.

Beef, Balt. mess, 8ja	Butter, Glades, No. 1, 13a	Tobacco—The
Do. do. No. 1, 6ja7	Do. do. 2, 7a11	business in Md
Do. prime, 5a	Do. do. 3, 5a7	tobacco has
Pork, mess, 9j	Do. Western 2, 6a	been very fair
Do. No. 1, 9ja9j	Do. do. 3, 5a6	this week, con
Do. prime, 7j	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, 6ja7	siderable sale
Do. cargo, a	Do. do. 2, none	having been
Bacon, hams, Balt. 6ja7	Do. Western, 1, a6j	made within
Do. middlings, " 5a5j	Do. do. 2, 5a5j	the range of
Do. shoulders, " 4a4j	Do. do. bls 1, 6a6j	quotations; in
Do. asst'd, West. 4j	Cheese, casks, 6	most instances
Do. hams, 5a7	Do. boxes, 5a8j	former prices
Do. middlings, a5	Do. extra, 12a15	have been well
Do. shoulders, 3ja4		supported, but

#### COTTON—

Virginia, 9a10	Tennessee, lb.
Upland, 9	Alabama, 11a12
Louisiana, 11j	Florida, 10a12
North Carolina, 10a11	Mississippi

#### LUMBER—

Georgia Flooring 12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P. 7a10
S. Carolina do 10a12	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P. 7a10
White Pine, pann' 125a27	Shingles, W.P. 2a9 mid. to good
Common, 20a22	Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a9.00
Select Cullings, 14a16	Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75
Common do 8a10	Laths, split, 50a 1.00

#### MOLASSES—

Havana, 1st qu. gl 30a31	New Orleans 31a
Porto Rico, 29ja30	Guadaloupe & Mart 26a28
English Island, 29ja30	Sugar House, 28a36

#### SOAP—

Baltimore white, 12a14	North'n, br'n & yel. 3ja4j
brown & yell'w 4ja5j	

#### TOBACCO—

Common 2 a 3j	Yellow, 8 a10
Brown and red, 4 a 5	Fine yellow, 12a14
Ground leaf, 6 a 7	Virginia, 4 a 9
Fine red 6ja 8	Rappahannock, 3 a
wrappery, suitable	Kentucky, 13 a11
for segars, 8a13	St. Domingo, 15 a38
Yellow and red, 7a10	Cuba, 15 a38

#### PLASTER PARIS—

Cargo, pr ton cash 2.75a	Ground per bbl. 1.12a
--------------------------	-----------------------

#### SUGARS—

Hav. wh. 100lbs 9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs 7.00a8.00
Do. brown a7.50	Brazil, white, a
Porto Rico, 6.70a7.50	Do. brown, 6ja6j
New Orleans, 6ja6j	Lump, lb. c.

#### FLOUR—We quote

Superfine How. st., from stores, bl. 4.00a4.25	
Do. City Mills, 4.50	
Do. Susquehanna, 4 a	
Rye, first 2.87a	
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl. 2.62	
Do. per hhd. 11.75	

#### GRAIN—

Wheat, white, p bu 92	Peas, black eye, 50a55
" best Pa red 90a	Clover seed, store \$5.50a
" ord. to pri. Md 80a90	Timothy do 2.25a2.50
Corn, white, 40a42	Flaxseed, rough st. 1.35
" yellow Md. 41a43	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25
Rye, Md. 55a	Ship Stuff, bus. 20a
Oats, Md. 25a	Brown Stuff, 15a
Beans, 100	Shorts, bushel, 10a

#### FEATHERS—per lb.

COFFEE—	
Havana, 7 a 8	Java, lb. 10 a12
P. Rico & Laguay. 6ja 8	Rio, 6ja7j
St. Domingo, 5ja 6	Triage, 3ja 4j

#### CANDLES—

Mould, common, 9a10	Sperm, 32a33
Do. choice brands, 10j	Wax, 60a65
Dipped, 8a 9	

At 40a42 cts. and of yellow at 43a44 cts. We quote new crop Oats at 22 cts. and old at 25 cts.

Cattle. | There were 400 head of Beef Cattle offered for sale at the Scales this morning, of which 60 were driven North, and nearly all the balance sold, at prices ranging from \$2 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, which is equal to \$4a\$4.75 net.

#### AYRSHIRE BULLS.

Several young Bulls for sale, of this valuable dairy stock; they are from stock selected with great care in Scotland, for a gentleman of this vicinity. One of the bulls is one year old—his appearance is impaired by an injury received in his hip from another bull but not of a nature to prevent his being fit for service. Price \$50, deliverable in this city. One other Bull, 4 months old, another 1 month old, dams very superior milkers: the dam of the younger gives when fresh between 7 and 8 gallons a day.

Likewise a 15-16 Durham bull calf, 4 months old, sired by the celebrated bull "Washington Irving," a fine, handsome calf. Either of the calves can be had for \$20. Call on S. Sands, at this office. je 12

#### BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

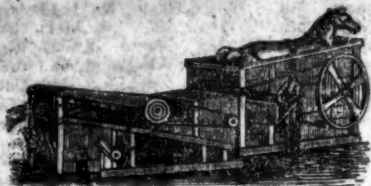
At the annual meeting of the Society held at Govanstown, on the 20th day of October, 1843, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That such counties of Maryland as may form societies auxiliary to this, shall on the payment of fifty dollars to the Treasurer of this society, be admitted on equal terms as regards competition for premiums, if in the opinion of the Executive Committee, such an arrangement shall appear to be expedient."

The Executive Committee at a meeting held in Baltimore, Dec. 23d, 1843, having fully concurred in the above resolution, do cordially invite the farmers of the counties of the state to form auxiliary societies, and become competitors for premiums offered by this society. JOHN B. H. FULTON, Rep. Sec.



## SOMETHING NEW.



**WHITMAN'S THRASHING MACHINE & HORSE POWER DEPOT**, No. 2 Eutaw st., opposite the Eutaw House, where the subscriber now offers for sale all his new improvements in the Thrashing-machine and Horse-power line, consisting in part of his new **SEPARATOR**, patented March 20th, 1844, which thrashes and cleans the grain at one operation, and is considered the greatest labor saving machine, and of the most value to the farmer of any machine ever invented in this country.

**NEW STRAW CARRIERS**—These machines thrash and separate the grain from the straw in a rapid and perfect manner, and are highly approved by all.

**Improved CYLINDER THRASHERS**—Warranted to thrash faster than any other kind of thrashers that can be produced.

**Improved HORSE POWERS**, on the rail way principle, for one or two horses. These machines are durable, possess double the power of the common kind, and occupy about one eighth of the room. All of the above are made of the best materials, by experienced workmen, and warranted. I will furnish a man to go out with them and set them up in any part of this State, if desired.

As this is no humbug, all who feel an interest in agriculture are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, Baltimore city, will meet with prompt attention. **EZRA WHITMAN, Jr.** jy 17

## WHEAT FANS, PLOUGHS, &amp;c.

The undersigned would inform the **AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY**, that he has on hand and for sale, various kinds of Farming Implements—among which is his very superior **Wheat Fan**, which, last fall, received the first certificate of excellence awarded by the **Belt Co. Agricultural Society**. Also the inimitable **Protry S. S.**, or **Boston Centre-draught**, and the far-famed **Wiley's Patent** or **New York Ploughs**, right and left hand. The many advantages possessed by these ploughs, are invaluable to the agriculturist, and should be tried to be properly appreciated. Castings for the above always on hand, which being of Northern manufacture, are the most durable extant. **A. G. MOTT,** corner Enser and Forest sts. Old Town, Balt. jy 3 4t

## THRASHING MACHINES &amp; HORSE POWERS.

Two of **COPE'S** Endless chain Horse Powers and Thrashing machines, all complete, which will be sold low if application be made immediately to **JAMES HUEY & CO.** No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore. jy 3 4t

## HARVEST TOOLS.

In store and for sale by **J. S. EASTMAN**, Pratt street, near Charles, Wolf's very superior Grain Cradles, (such as I have been selling for the last five years); Grain and Grass Scythes; steel and wood Hay Forks; an assortment of Hay Rakes, Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines, of different patterns, for 2 and 4 horses; Wheat Fans, plain and expanding Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, Corn Planters, my superior Straw Cutters, of all sizes, with wood and iron frames. Also a large assortment of **PLOUGHS**, of all sizes, and other farming implements. May 22

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

**J. S. EASTMAN**, at No. 36 West Pratt st. about half a square west of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road depot, has on hand a great variety of Plows and Plow Castings, and other Farming Implements at wholesale and retail, as follows, viz. his newly patented **Cleazy self-sharpening plows** of 7 different sizes, (and one large left hand do) he has many testimonials to show the superior merits of this implement.

Also—Gideon Davis' improved ploughs, of all sizes, wrought and cast shares, do do. Connecticut improved, a superior article for light soil; Evans' reverse point ploughs, with cast shares only; Wyman's No. 0 self-sharpeners, various bar-share and couler ploughs and superior side ploughs, etc. etc. Also, corn and tobacco Cultivators, wheat fans, cylindrical straw cutters of various sizes, a superior article; lime carts, superior Pennsylvania made grain Cradles; small Burrstone Mills for driving by horse power or steam; Corn Shellers, Thrashing Machines (and horse-powers for two or four horses) made very durable and to thrash clean. Bachelor's and Osgood's patent corn planters, etc. with a great variety of their implements made of the best materials and in the best manner. All the above are sold at reduced prices to suit the times. May 1

## HARVEST TOOLS, &amp;c.

**ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. and CO.** No. 6 Light street, offer for sale Grain Cradles, with iron or wood braces, and warranted Scythes attached, Scythes, Snathes, several sorts: grain, grass and braisble Scythes: horse and hand Rakes: Scythe Stones: composition Scythe Rides: cradler's Hammers: Sickles, etc. etc.

Thrashing Machines. Now manufacturing a superior lot of Thrashing Machines and Horse Powers, made on the same plan as those of last season, which have given farmers the most perfect satisfaction. In store, corn and tobacco Cultivators, harrows, and ploughs, and agricultural machinery generally. Also, Rice's Patent wheat and corn Fans, price 25 to \$30 each. my 29

## FULL BRED DURHAM BULLS.

**FOR SALE**—4 full bred **DURHAM BULL CALVES**, from one to three months old—sired by an imported bull **Magnus Broom**—who took the premium at the two last cattle shows. Enquire of **SAMUEL SANDS** June 5

## POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for \$5, or ten barrels for \$15—delivered free of cartage by the **New York Poudrette Company**, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to **D. K. MINOR, Agent.**

A supply shortly expected from the **N. York establishment**, by the single barrel, or larger quantity. For sale by **SAML. SANDS,** office of the Farmer, Baltimore st. je 19

## FARMERS! EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

The well selected stock of implements belonging to **JAMES HUEY & CO. No. 7 BOWLY'S WHARF, Baltimore.** Our stock consists of a large lot of **PLOUGHS, SHEARS, POINTS, and CULTIVATORS**, which we will sell low to suit the times—among which rank the economical **WILEY**, and the **MINOR & HORTON PLOUGH** of the **N. York** composition metal and manufacture—the share has a double point and edge, equal to two shares and points. We keep on hand all kinds of **PLOUGHS, premium CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTERS, Corn & Cob CRUSHERS, Horse RAKES, Corn and Tobacco HOES.** Farmers and Planters on the Eastern and Western Shores may send their orders with confidence, as they will be attended to with promptitude. We also keep **GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS.** Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Agents for the above implements, **S. L. STEER**, Market st. near the corner of Paca, Baltimore **E. & W. BISHOP**, Bel-air market, Baltimore. fo 28

## PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned successors to the late firm of **Bentley, Randall & Co.** are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for rendering lard, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and soap making, and for many other purposes for all of which they are now in successful operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of two thirds, and in many instances fully three fourths—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, **McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.**

Dec. 6. if **RANDALL & CO.**

## GRAIN CRADLES! GRAIN CRADLES!

We mean what we say when we assert that **A. G. MOTT**, corner of Enser and Forest sts. Old Town, near the Bel-air market, is now making up, and has for sale, the very best and cheapest article of the kind in the Baltimore market, and no mistake. Try them. je 19

## GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood-street. **P. S. CHAPPELL, or WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.** Jan. 3.

## HORSE POWERS AND CORN CRUSHERS.

The subscriber has for sale the above implements which he can recommend to all purchasers as being **SUPERIOR ARTICLES.** They are made with a view to strength, durability and efficiency, possess great power, are constructed upon the very simplest principles of mathematical exactitude, and are calculated to do as much work as the largest farmer can desire, and being free from complication, are not easily put out of order, and easy of repair. For proof of their intrinsic value, the subscriber refers to the following certificate from one of our most intelligent practical farmers, who combines with a knowledge of farming that of machinery, and is every way competent to pass a correct judgment.

**GEORGE PAGE, Machinist,** West Baltimore st. Baltimore.

Orders and letters of inquiry, POST PAID, will be promptly attended to. feb 14

I hereby certify that I was one of the committee on Agricultural Implements and Machinery at the last fair of the Baltimore Co. Agricultural Society—that I attended the first day of examination but not the last; that after a full and fair examination of all the other machines of similar kinds, and an interchange of opinions among the judges, it was determined by a vote of 4 out of the 5 judges, to give Mr. **GEORGE PAGE** the first premium on his **CORN and COB CRUSHER** and **HORSE POWER**, they each being considered very superior, both in power and operation, as well as durability to any others on the ground. It was universally admitted, that the Corn and Cob Crusher could do twice as much work as any other machine of the kind on the ground—and I must confess, that I was both mortified and surprised, to find by the award of my co-judges, that they had changed their opinions after I left, and it had been agreed upon to award the above premiums to Mr. Page by so decided a vote as 4 to 1, that they should afterwards change that determination after I had left without consulting me is a matter of surprise and mortification. **ABNER LINTHUM, Jr.**

## JAMES MURRAY'S

## PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 15th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices \$25, 30, 35, 40, 45. ALSO, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for \$15.

I have also superior **CUTTING BOXES**, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

Orders can be left with **J. F. Callan**, Washington, D. C.; **S. Sands**, Farmer office; or the subscriber.

Mr. **Abner Linthum, Jr.**, and all Machinists are invited to a fair trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers, and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratis.

Patent Rights for sale by the subscriber. **JAS. MURRAY**, Millwright, Baltimore. no 8

## MANGELWURZEL AND FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED,

Just received and for sale by **ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO.** Seedsmen, No. 60 Light st. Ap 22

## CLEAZY'S IMPROVED SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

**J. S. EASTMAN**, Pratt street, a little west of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road Depot, would invite public attention to this superior implement, both as to its simplicity, cheapness and good work with light draft. He will furnish patterns to manufacturers living out of this state on reasonable terms. may 1

## NEW PATENT CORN MILL—CORN AND COB CRUSHER.

The subscribers have recently invented and constructed a Corn Mill and Crusher, to be worked by hand or horse power, which are remarkably simple and admirably adapted to the present wants of farmers. Either of the above machines may be seen in operation at our warehouse, No. 60, Light street.

**ROBT. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.** PRICES—Corn Crusher \$30—Corn Mills \$40. ap 29

## SUPERIOR DURHAM STOCK.

The subscriber is authorized to sell the following thorough bred and very superior animals, the pick of the celebrated herd of **S. Canby, esq. of Wilmington, Del. viz.**

**BEAUTY, MABEL and LOUISA**, cows, the latter will calve in about a month—the two last could not have been purchased at the price now asked for them when 1 month old, and they are considered by Mr. Canby the best he ever bred. Price \$100 each.

Likewise, two young **BULLS, PRINCE and OSCAR**, from 1 to 2 years old, also 100 dollars each; and 3 or 4 younger animals, low in proportion. Mr. Canby paid 200 dollars for Beauty when a heifer. Mr. Canby's present arrangements being such as to make it requisite for him to part with his blooded stock, the above, which are the choicest thereof, are put at nearly half the price they have been hitherto held at, and presents an opportunity seldom obtained to secure thorough pedigreed and very superior stock, at comparatively very low prices. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing (post paid) Mr. S. Canby, Wilmington, Del. or the subscriber. **S. SANDS.**

## THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

We wish to afford every facility to the introduction of this method, as the better it is known the higher it will be esteemed. If farmers who are living in a neighborhood will club together, we will offer them the following inducements to purchase, viz. To any club of Five ordering the method to one address, we will make a deduction of 15 per cent. To a Club of Ten, 20 per cent. reduction, and to larger clubs, a still larger discount upon our established rates for single methods, which are as follows:

For a garden up to 20 acres,	\$5
" 100 acres arable land,	10
" 200 " "	15
" 300 " "	18
" 400 " "	20
Unlimited number of acres,	25

Purchasers of a smaller right can at any time increase it by paying the difference in price. **ABBETT & CO.**

Southern proprietors of the Patent Right, at **Parsons & Preston's Book Store**, adjoining the Rail Road Depot mh 13 if in Pratt street, Baltimore.

Those who find it more convenient, can leave their orders with **S. SANDS**, at the office of the **American Farmer**, who will promptly attend thereto. mh 13

## MURRAY'S CORN &amp; COB CRUSHERS &amp; GRINDERS.

The subscriber having so simplified the construction of the Machine, and having at the same time added to its efficiency, both for the quantity and quality of its work, is now enabled to sell for \$25 Crushers of the capacity of cylinder heretofore sold at 40 dollars—Hand Crushers for 20 dollars—either with or without self-feeders. Any other machines made to order. Also, Repairs of all kinds of agricultural implements. These machines can be seen in operation opposite the Willow Grove Farm of Mr. J. Donnell. fe 14

**WM. MURRAY.**